

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE XVI.

- Figs. 1, 2. *Streptaxis mirificus*, p. 147.  
 3, 4. — *roebeleni*, p. 147.  
 5. — (*Oophana*) *strangulatus*, p. 148.  
 6, 7. *Macrochlamys limbata*, p. 148.  
 8. *Situla insularis*, p. 149.  
 9. *Kaliella subsculpta*, p. 149.  
 10. *Chloritis platytropis*, p. 150.  
 11. *Opcas filiforme*, p. 151.  
 12, 13. *Hypselostoma transitans*, p. 151.  
 14, 15. *Opisthoporus setosus*, p. 152.  
 16, 17. *Rhiostoma asiphon*, p. 152.  
 18, 19. *Diplommatina samuiana*, p. 155.  
 20, 21. *Alycæus roebeleni*, p. 154.  
 22, 23. — *canaliculatus*, p. 154.  
 24. *Cyclophorus diplochilus*, p. 153.  
 25, 26. *Lagocheilus liratulus*, p. 154.  
 27, 28. *Pupina pallens*, p. 155.

3. A List of the Hemiptera-Heteroptera of the Families  
*Anthocoridae* and *Ceratocombidae* collected by Mr. H. H.  
 Smith in the Island of St. Vincent; with Descriptions of  
 New Genera and Species. By P. R. UHLER.<sup>1</sup>

[Received January 22, 1894.]

A. List of Species of which specimens were obtained.

ANTHOCORIDÆ.

*Lasiochilus pallidulus*, Reuter.  
 — *variabilis*, Uhler.  
 — *pictus*, sp. nov.  
 — *fraternus*, Uhler.  
*Piezostethus sordidus*, Reuter.  
*Triphleps perpunctatus*, Reuter.  
*Brachysteles pallidus*, Reuter.  
*Cardiastethus elegans*, Uhler.  
 — *consimilis*, Uhler.

CERATOCOMBIDÆ.

*Ceratocombus brasiliensis*, Reuter.  
 — *minutus*, Uhler.  
*Cryptostemma fasciata*, Uhler.  
*Schizoptera flavipes*, Reuter.  
 — *scutellata*, sp. nov.  
 — *capitata*, sp. nov.  
*Ommatides* (gen. nov.) *insignis*, sp.  
 nov.  
*Oncerodes* (gen. nov.) *robusta*, sp.  
 nov.

<sup>1</sup> Communicated by Dr. D. SHARP, F.R.S., F.Z.S., on behalf of the West India Islands Committee.

[In the list of St. Vincent Hemiptera recently communicated to the Society (see P. Z. S. 1893, p. 705) it was mentioned that Prof. Uhler had been obliged to leave the Anthocoridae and Ceratocombidae undetermined, the material sent to him being inadequate for the study of such difficult insects. Since then Prof. Uhler has received from the Committee additional material—chiefly from the neighbouring island of Grenada—which has enabled him to complete his enumeration of the two groups of Heteroptera in question, and I now communicate to the Society the results of this part of his work. We hope that the list of Hemiptera-Heteroptera of Grenada will shortly be in the possession of the Committee.—D. S.]

B. *Descriptions of New Genera and Species.*

## Fam. ANTHOCORIDÆ.

## Genus LASIOCHILUS.

## LASIOCHILUS PICTUS, sp. nov.

In form similar to *L. nebulosus*, Uhler, but somewhat narrower, with the head a little more tapering. Above pale rufo-flavous and testaceous, beneath pale rufo-piceous. Head moderately short, rufo-testaceous, minutely rugulose in front, with a triangular impressed line between the eyes, near which the surface is slightly granulated; the neck is a little swollen, highly polished, slightly wider than the space between the eyes, bounded in front by an impressed line with some punctures; the front narrower and longer than the neck, with the sutures bounding the tylus deeply defined; antennæ moderately slender, not setaceous, testaceous, a little dusky, the second joint much the longest, a little thicker towards the tip, the third joint much more slender, a little shorter than the fourth, which is a little thicker than it; rostrum pale fuscous, slender, reaching as far as the middle coxæ. Pronotum trapezoidal, wider than long, with the lateral oblique margin pale testaceous, reflexed, with the anterior angle a little rounded; surface rufo-testaceous, polished, remotely pubescent, the callosity of the anterior lobe long, convexly prominent; collum scarcely projecting beyond the side of the head, narrow, but distinct; the posterior lobe large, punctate, the punctures continuing forward on the sides, the posterior margin hardly sinuated, with the humeral angles callous, pale, and acute. Scutellum pale reddish brown, depressed and punctate behind the middle. Hemelytra pale testaceous, minutely pubescent, closely punctate except upon the posterior part of the corium; the cuneal portion smoke-brown, but darker exteriorly, and dull testaceous on the costal border; posterior margin of the corium also brown; membrane soiled whitish. Legs dusky testaceous. Venter clouded with dusky brown, a little paler exteriorly, the posterior margins of the segments fringed with yellowish hairs, and most of the ventral surface spread with fine yellowish pubescence.

Length to tip of abdomen 2 millim.; width of base of pronotum  $\frac{3}{4}$  millim.

One or two specimens were found on the leeward side of St. Vincent, and others were taken in the island of Grenada.

## Fam. CERATOCOMBIDÆ.

## Genus SCHIZOPTERA, Fieber.

## SCHIZOPTERA SCUTELLATA, sp. nov.

In form similar to *S. rutteri*, Reuter, but with the membrane more tapering posteriorly. Subconic-ovate, black, opaque, minutely pubescent, with a broad orange band covering the clavus, except

directly at base, the costa, and base of the two medial veins of the corium; the legs and antennæ yellow. Head broad, convex, narrower than the front of the pronotum, but with the eyes prominent and extending beyond the pronotum; antennæ reaching to the tip of corium, the basal joints thick, the second one longer than the first, and the remaining ones thread-like, set with fine hairs. Pronotum convexly arched, a little wrinkled anteriorly, steeply sloping forwards, minutely and closely scabrous, with the posterior margin a little decurved, and the humeri moderately prominent; the scutellum small, dull black. Clavus raised like a tabula; the veins of the corium coarse and prominent; the membrane long, dull black, with the medial longitudinal veins long, parallel, and continued to the tip.

Length to tip of membrane  $1\frac{1}{2}$  millim.; width of pronotum  $\frac{3}{4}$  millim.

Only one specimen was secured on the island, and as it is not labelled, nothing can be stated concerning its *habitat*.

#### SCHIZOPTERA CAPITATA, sp. nov.

This form, omitting the head, is nearly like *S. flavipes*, Reuter. The head departs remarkably from all the related species in being long, conical, and acutely tapering at tip; the body, head, pronotum, legs, and scutellum are pale fulvous, with the coriaceous part of the hemelytra velvety black, and the membrane and apex of the corium whitish yellow. Eyes small, lateral, subglobose, blackish; antennæ pale yellowish, reaching beyond the tip of the corium, the basal joint shorter than the second, the second a little thickened at tip, with the remaining joints very slender, dusky, and minutely fringed; rostrum projecting from behind the middle of the gula, pale testaceous, reaching to the middle coxæ, and a little piceous at tip. Pronotum transverse, trapezoidal, flat above, steeply sloping, with the lateral margins obliquely tapering and the margin a little reflexed; the anterior margin, as wide as the space between the eyes, abutting against a collum which stands between the eyes; the posterior margin almost straight, with the humeri subacute. Scutellum crescentiform, elevated at base, contracted beyond the base and acutely tapering to the tip. Corium somewhat greyish pubescent, the veins distinct, the cubital one leaving a wide areole in the interval out to the costa and keeping on to tip of membrane; the costal vein tawny towards the tip, the vein next inward running parallel with this and equally continuous.

Length to tip of membrane  $1\frac{1}{4}$  millim.; width of pronotum  $\frac{2}{3}$  millim.

Only one specimen was secured. It was found at locality No. 6.

In this form the hemelytra are very much wider than the abdomen and longer than usual, with the costal margin curved nearly the same as in *S. flavipes*, Reut. Mr. Reuter does not include in this genus any species with produced head; but the characters in this species, apart from those of the head, seem distinctly to connect it with the genus to which it is now referred.

## OMMATIDES, gen. nov.

Coleopterine, closely resembling a short thick *Geocoris*. Eyes very large, oval, projecting diagonally against the anterior corner of the pronotum; front of the head short, bluntly tumid, with the face vertical, protracted downward, and having long lobate cheeks which converge over the base of the rostrum; antennæ filiform beyond the second joint, the basal joint shorter and a little thicker than the second; rostrum thick at base, short, tapering, quite slender towards the tip, reaching almost to the middle coxæ. Pronotum very short, almost annular, with the sides rounded off anteriorly to admit the form of the eyes, the posterior margin almost straight. The two forward pairs of legs placed near together; the anterior tibiæ greatly thickened at tip and armed with long spines. Scutellum very short, transverse, triangular. Hemelytra high convex, extending amply over the abdomen and much longer than it; the costal border moderately curved, with the middle arcole moderately wide, and the thick cubital vein running back parallel with the next inner vein all the way to tip of membrane, and with the two exterior transverse veins as in *Schizoptera*.

## OMMATIDES INSIGNIS, sp. nov.

Ovate, blunt and wide in front; orange, with the pronotum, scutellum, and a broad band behind the scutellum, covering the membrane, blue-black. The head reddish brown above, yellow below the origin of the tylus, obsoletely scabrous, very minutely pubescent. Legs polished, stout, bright yellow, remotely hairy. Pronotum moderately arched, opaque, a little scabrous. Hemelytra thick, opaque, velvety; the membrane but little thinner than the corium, with the inner margin straight, not overlapping at tip, the apex a little tapering and rounded at tip.

Length to tip of membrane 1 millim.; width of pronotum  $\frac{5}{8}$  millim.

A single specimen of this peculiar little insect was taken, but no record is given concerning the place where it was found.

## ONCERODES, gen. nov.

Coleopterine, and resembling an *Issus* in form; the hemelytra particularly wide and subglobose, blunt at the anterior end. Head nearly vertical, short and broad, moderately convex before the line of the eyes, transversely impressed between them; the cheeks separated by deep vertical lines, the tylus nearly linear; rostrum very short and thick, tapering at tip, fitting very compactly into the sternum, reaching to tip of anterior coxæ; antennæ with the two basal joints thick, the second joint a little shorter and not so thick as the first, the remaining joints thread-like, finely pubescent. Pronotum transverse, nearly crescent-shaped, moderately arched, having the anterior angles rounded off to fit the curve of the eyes. Scutellum acutely triangular, much longer than wide. Hemelytra but little longer than wide, suborbicular, narrower at base, corresponding to the width of the pronotum; the veins coarse and

prominent, longitudinal, the two middle ones connected on the disk and sending back a branch parallel to the others, all of which continue out to the tip; suture of the clavus deeply defined, the clavus wide and nearly triangular. Legs stout, placed close together.

*ONCERODES ROBUSTA*, sp. nov.

Short, thick, very convex, opaque bluish-black, with a velvety aspect above. Base of the hemelytra, including the scutellum, clavus, and a spot expanded on the costal margin, bright yellow. Head transversely rugulose, the front piceous, with the throat and antennæ dull honey-yellow; the rostrum a little darker. Legs thick and short, honey-yellow. Venter dull black, rufo-piceous on the genital pieces.

Length to tip of hemelytra  $1\frac{1}{4}$  millim.; width of pronotum  $\frac{1}{2}$  millim.; width of hemelytra  $\frac{3}{4}$  millim.

A single specimen was found on the leeward side of the island.

In respect to form of body and longitudinal direction of veins on the hemelytra this insect bears some relation to *Hypselosoma*, Reuter; but in all other respects it seems sufficiently different to constitute a separate genus.

#### 4. On the Affinities of the Steganopodes.

By Dr. R. W. SHUFELDT, C.M.Z.S.

[Received January 25, 1894.]

Recently I have written an account of the osteology of all the North-American Steganopodes, illustrating it with many figures of the representative species. This, extending as it would to between one hundred and two hundred pages, is altogether of too great length to submit on the present occasion; it may be of interest, however, to offer some of the conclusions arrived at with respect to the relationships of the birds constituting that suborder.

Basing then, as we do, our judgment on a study of the skeletons of the Steganopodes, we are justified in regarding them as being composed of three superfamilies. These may be designated as, first, the *Pelecanoidea*; second, the *Phaëthontoidea*; and third and lastly, the *Fregatoidea*.

Arranging these, and the North-American families of them, with their genera, a taxonomic scheme on such a basis would stand thus:—

| SUPERFAMILIES.  | FAMILIES.     | GENERA.   |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Pelecanoidea.   | Pelecanidæ.   | { <i>Pelecanus</i> .<br><i>Phalacrocorax</i> .<br><i>Anhinga</i> .<br><i>Sula</i> . |
| Phaëthontoidea. | Phaëthontidæ. | <i>Phaëthon</i> .   |
| Fregatoidea.    | Fregatidæ.    | <i>Fregata</i> .  |